L1

L2

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:08:32 ON 13 JAN 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:08:45 ON 13 JAN 2006
132 SEA LYS? AND ACID-FAST AND BACTERI?
3 SEA L1 AND DETERGENT
D L2 1-3 BIB AB

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:14:49 ON 13 JAN 2006 0 SEA (ACID-FAST 3A BACILLI) AND LYS?

FILE HOME

FILE BIOSIS FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE. CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 11 January 2006 (20060111/ED)

## FILE CAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 13 Jan 2006 VOL 144 ISS 4 FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 Jan 2006 (20060112/ED)

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## FILE MEDLINE

FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 JAN 2006 (20060112/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 will soon be available. For details on the 2005 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow promt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04\_mesh.html http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05\_med\_data\_changes.html http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05\_2006\_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate

## FILE STNGUIDE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Jan 6, 2006 (20060106/UP).

- L2ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN ΑN 1993:253221 BIOSIS
- DN PREV199395132396
- Detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis DNA in clinical samples by using a ΤI simple lysis method and polymerase chain reaction.
- ΑU Folgueira, Lola [Reprint author]; Delgado, Rafael; Palenque, Elia; Noriega, Antonio R.
- CS Dep. Microbiol., Hosp. Doce Octubre, Madrid 28041, Spain
- SO Journal of Clinical Microbiology, (1993) Vol. 31, No. 4, pp. 1019-1021. CODEN: JCMIDW. ISSN: 0095-1137.
- DT Article
- LA English

ΕD

- Entered STN: 21 May 1993
  - Last Updated on STN: 22 May 1993
- We have evaluated the polymerase chain reaction for detection of AB Mycobacterium tuberculosis in clinical samples from patients with tuberculous infection. Two simple methods for mycobacterial DNA release have been compared: sonication and lysis with nonionic detergents and proteinase K. The more effective method was the enzymatic technique. By using this protocol with 75 specimens we detected M. tuberculosis DNA in all of the samples, whereas only 48 and 71 samples were positive by acid-fast staining and culture, respectively.
- L2 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
- ΑN 2002:500872 CAPLUS
- DN 138:788
- Qualitative evaluation of mycobacterial DNA extraction protocols for TΙ polymerase chain reaction
- ΑU Amita, Jain; Vandana, Tiwari; Guleria, R. S.; Verma, R. K.
- Department of Microbiology, King George's Medical College, Lucknow, CS 226003, India
- SO Molecular Biology Today (2002), 3(2), 43-49 CODEN: MBTOD9; ISSN: 1468-5698
- PΒ Caister Academic Press
- DT Journal
- LA English
- AΒ We have compared the efficacy of various reported protocols of mycobacterial DNA extraction for detection of mycobacterial DNA by PCR assay. Seven DNA extraction protocols were tested for their quant. as well as qual. yield of mycobacterial DNA in 15 known pos. sputum samples having occasional acid fast bacilli (AFB). DNA samples obtained by various methods were amplified in uniform standard conditions and analyzed on 3% agarose gel. Protocol 6 and 7 showed 100% detection sensitivity with strong bands on agarose gel. Protocols 1-5 were found to be unsatisfactory because they yielded either low quantity or poor quality of DNA or were unable to remove inhibitors of DNA amplification. conclude that a strong phys. treatment, use of a detergent and enzyme for lysis, treatment with proteinase K, DNA purification step with or without phenol and DNA precipitation in ethanol or isopropanol are essential steps for extraction of mycobacterial DNA from clin. samples. Protocol 6 is standard in our laboratory and we have found reproducible results with this method. Purification with phenol followed by chloroform treatment was not found to have any inhibitory effect on amplification. A more extensive evaluation of this protocol in samples with lower bacterial load may be necessary.
- RE.CNT 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT